Nephrin phosphorylation regulates podocyte adhesion through the PINCH-1-ILK-α-parvin complex

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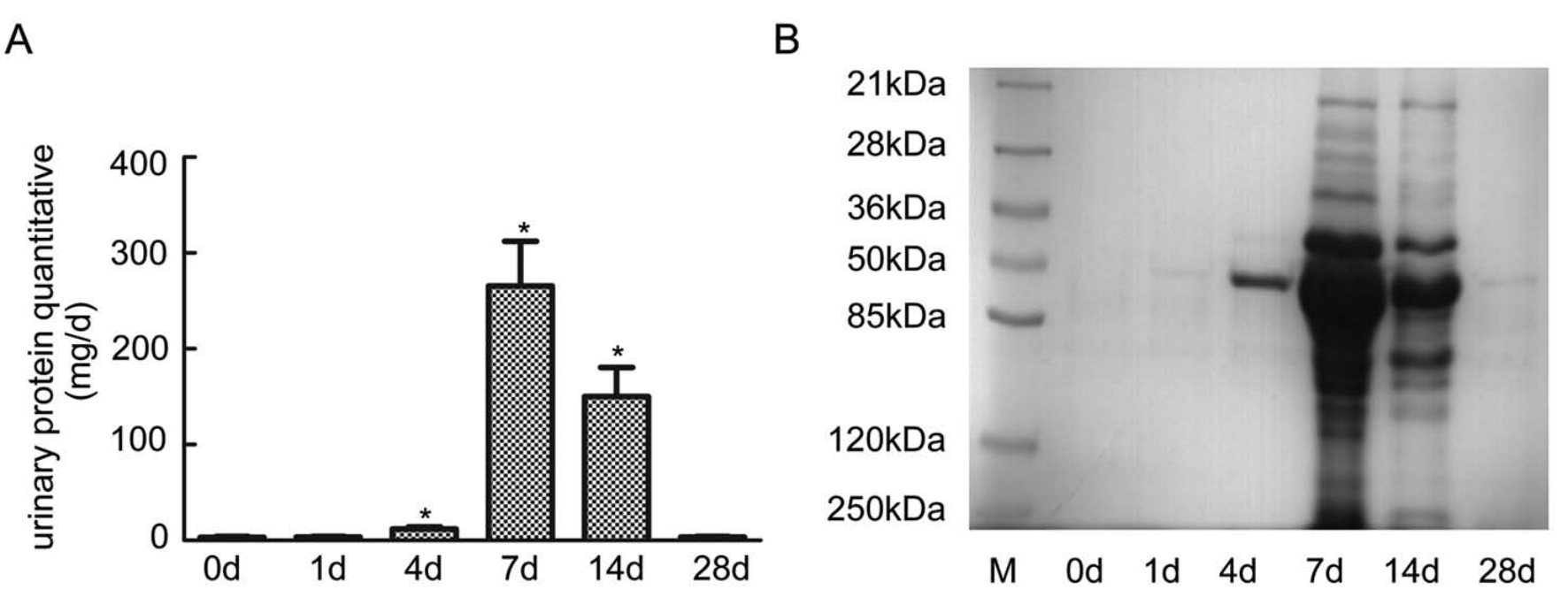
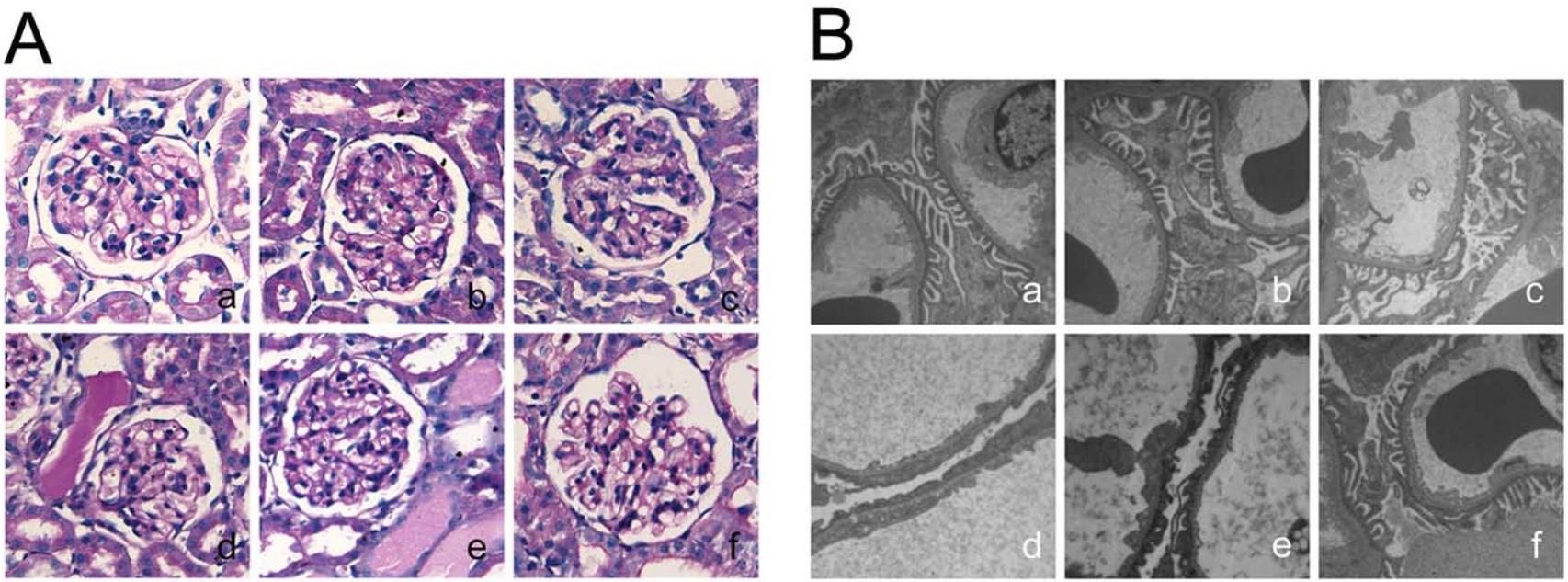
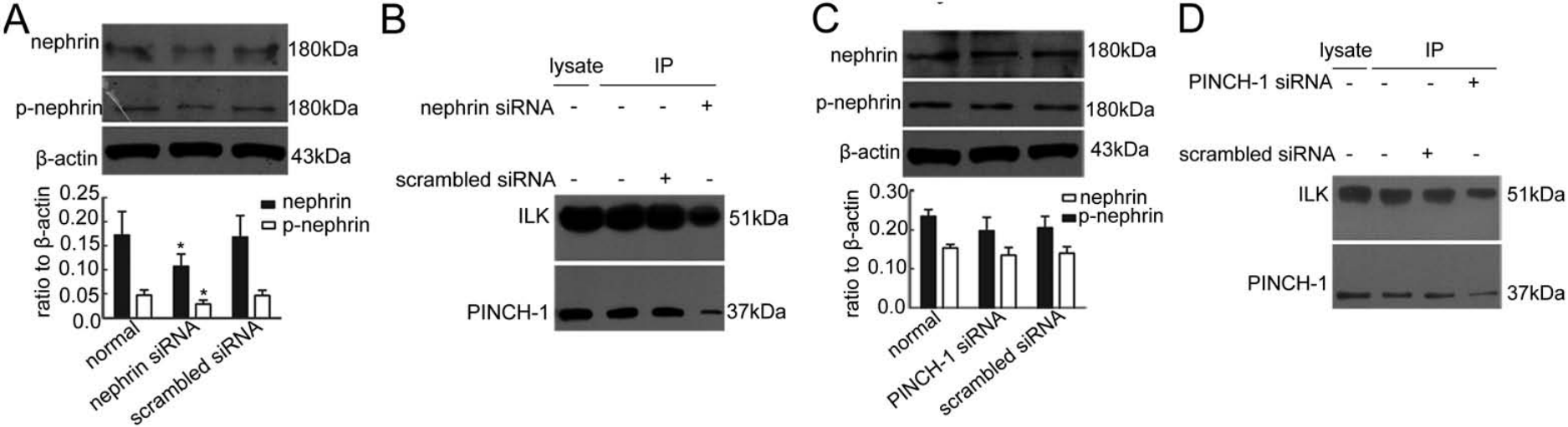


Supplemental Figure 1. (A):24-hour urinary protein concentration in various groups. *p<0.01 compared with control group; (B):Coomassie brilliant blue staining of urine protein in different groups. M:marker; 0d, 1d, 4d, 7d, 14d and 28d corresponding day 0 (control), day 1, day 4, day 7, day14 and day 28 after injection of puromycin aminonucleoside



Supplemental Figure 2. Representative pathological changes of kidney in the different groups (A): Light microscopy evaluation of glomerular pathological changes with PAS staining. Original magnification× 200; (B): Electron microscopical evaluation of glomerular capillary loops in each group. Original magnification×10000; (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) corresponding day 0 (a), day 1(b), day 4(c), day 7(d), day14(e) and day28(f) after injection of puromycin aminonucleoside. PAS: Periodic Acid-Schiff



Supplemental Figure 3. Effect of phosphorylated nephrin on the PIP complex. (A) Nephrin and phosphorylated nephrin were measured by Western blot in different groups. *$p<0.05$ compared with the normal group and scrambled siRNA group. (B) ILK and PINCH-1 were immunoprecipitated by an a-parvin antibody in different groups. (C) Nephrin and phosphorylated nephrin were measured by Western blot in different groups. (D) ILK and PINCH-1 were immunoprecipitated by an a-parvin antibody in different groups.